

West Point Academy.

The life of a cadet at West Point is one of hard study, under rigid discipline, as will be seen from the following details, given by the correspondent of the New York Herald:—

"He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one other; at five o'clock in the morning in summer, and at half past five in winter the reveille awakens him; he immediately rises, doubles up his blankets and mattress, and places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he studies until seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beats for breakfast, and the cadets fall into ranks and proceed to the mess pan. Twenty minutes is the time usually spent at breakfast. Guard mounting takes place at half past seven, and twenty-four are placed on guard every day. At eight o'clock the bugle sounds and the recitations commence. At one o'clock the bugle again sounds, the professors dismiss their respective sections, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks and march to dinner. Between eleven and one, a part of the cadets are occupied in riding and others in fencing, daily. After dinner they have until two o'clock for recreation, and from two till four they are employed at recitations. At four the bugle sounds, and they go either to battalion or light artillery drill. This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote their time to recreation until the parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade they form in ranks in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read, as officer of the cadets. Supper comes next, and after supper recreation, until eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds the call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes at study, and must remain there until half past nine, when the bugle again sounds, this is called tattoo—and at the drum taps, every cadet must then be in bed, having his light extinguished and must remain in bed until morning. If during the night a cadet is found absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court-martialed.

"The use of intoxicating drink and tobacco is strictly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wearing whiskers, and a great many other things. The punishments are severe, and include deprivation of recreation, &c., extra hours of duty, imprisonment, or confinement to his room or tent, confinement in light prison, confinement in dark prison, dismissal with the privilege of resigning, and public degradation.

"Through the months of July and August the cadets are encamped, and during the encampment the instruction is confined to military tactics. A full day is allowed to cadets in two months, when they are in the third class.

"The pay of the cadet is twenty-four dollars per month, and his board costs him ten of this. From the balance he is required to dress and defray his other expenses, and he is prohibited from contracting debts without permission. As the reward for all diligence and deprivation, the cadet receives an excellent education in mathematics better probably than he can get at any other institution in the country. The training here of both body and mind is thorough and complete."

"That part of the cavalry exercise called running at the heads and ring, was attended by the Major of Examiners and military spectators. This exercise takes place in a large hall in the basement of the academic building. This hall is a very dark, dismal looking place, with a row of columns, only a few feet apart, through the centre, extending its entire length, and is utterly unfit for the purpose for which it is used.

"Twenty-eight horses, properly equipped, are led into the hall. Lieutenant Mack, the instructor in this department, sits near one side of this room, mounted on a splendid white charger. Twenty-eight cadets, members of the graduating class, march in, and at the command of the instructor, all are instantly mounted. Poles are placed along near the hall, and on top of them, balls of stuffed canvass about a foot in diameter, and called 'heads,' are put. On the sides of some other poles, much higher rings are hung. The cadets ride round and cut, in various ways, at these heads and rings, with their horses in a fast gallop. The Lieutenant sets an example. Not a stroke of his well aimed sabre misses; but lo! as he completes the read, in consequence of the curb chain of his bridle breaking, his horse plunges forward against the board fence, directly in front of the cadet, and down he goes, with his horse, and his immense heavy rider falls with him. For an instant there is a half suppressed shriek, when the rider and horse are both seen to have arisen, and the promptly given order 'Next,' elicits a round of applause.

"Soon afterwards another horse slipped with a cadet, at the opposite end of the hall, and, as we told, that owing to the total unsuitableness of the hall, accidents are of frequent occurrence. But the cadets acquitted themselves in this exercise in a manner most creditable to themselves and instructor. In spite of all the disadvantages, from the imperfections of the hall, under which they labored, all the evolutions and the numerous feat difficult in performance, were admirably done. They rode without stirrups, the stirrups being crossed over the horses' necks."

JERSEYMAN AND ADAMS.—Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting to recur to the sentiments of two of the most eminent men that existed at that time, on the merits of the question, and of war in general. JERSEYMAN, when he wrote this letter, was 82 years of age, and JOHN ADAMS 90.

MONTICELLO, June 1, 1822. "To return to the news of the day; it seems that the Canibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is in the air. The kite and snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer less for the world. This suspicious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature; one of the obstacles to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the Universe. The cocks of the henry kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse in his wild state kills all the males, until worn out with age and the war, some vigorous youth kills him."

"I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the policy is, and that the life of the Federer is better than that of the fighter. And it is some consolation that the devastation by these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the letter be our motto; and let us milk the cow while Russia labors by the horns, and the Turk by the heels. God bless you, and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having. THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY. Quincy, June 11, 1822. "Dear Sir.—Half an hour ago I received, and this morn- ing have heard read, for the third or fourth time, the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian, dated June 1.

"This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The hills are in vinegar, and the animals in the proper-water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Britons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and I have worms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians and Mahomedans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but let us put Wilberforce at once into a straight jacket, and provide him with a keeper. In the evening the House met as usual, and Mr. Wilberforce, on the Speaker taking the chair, rose and begged the indulgence of the House for one moment, to a matter which concerned it as well as himself, personally. 'Every honorable member,' he observed, 'has doubtless read the speech which I am represented as having made on the previous night. With the permission of the House I

Wilberforce's Great Speech on Potatoes.

The following amusing sketch of a joke of a Parliamentary reporter is taken from the Great Metropolis, a London work:

About thirty-five years ago, when only one sentence of a speech was given on an average, every five or six minutes, and when the reporters had to sit for many hours at a time, they were often at a loss what to do with themselves. On one occasion, when laboring under an attack of ennui, and also under the effects, Jack Finnarty, a well-known reporter of that period, yawned out:—'Mr. Speaker, will you favor us with a song?' A roar of laughter followed from all parts of the House. One of the officers immediately repaired to the gallery and inquired who the offender was; Jack Finnarty, without opening his mouth, pointed to a Quaker of very diminutive stature, who was sitting in the front seat. The officer immediately looked at the offending little man by the breast of his collarless coat, and without descending to give the why and wherefore, dragged him down stairs, and transferred him to the care of the sergeant-at-arms. The latter, after keeping him in safe custody during the night, and compelling him to pay nearly thirty dollars for his lodgings, set him at liberty on the following day.

About the same time, the debate, which was about English laborers, being one evening unusually dull, Jack Finnarty, who had but a short time before been imported from Tipperary, said to the only other reporter in the gallery at the time, that he felt very tired, and that he would be after taking a little bit of a nap, if he would let him when he awoke anything which might take place. The other agreed, and Jack, in a moment, was fast locked in the arms of Morpheus. An hour elapsed, and after a half dozen yawns, Jack open his eyes.

"Has anything happened?" was the first question to his friend. "To be sure there has," said the other, whose name was Morgan O'Sullivan.

"Has there, by the powers?" exclaimed Jack, pricking up his ears in the plenitude of his anxiety to hear what it was. "Yes, Jack, and very important, too."

"Then why don't you be after telling it to me at once? What was it about?"

"The Irish potato," said Jack.

"Was it the potato you said, Morgan?"

"The Irish potato; and a most eloquent speech it was."

"Thunder and lightning, then, and why don't you tell it to me?"

"I'll read it from my note book, Jack, and you can take it down as I go on," said Morgan.

"Och, be myself, sure, that's ready at any time to write what any member says about our prattles; are you ready to begin?"

"Quite ready," answered Morgan.

"Now, then," said Jack, with an energy that strongly contrasted with the previous languor of his manner. "Now, Morgan, my boy."

Morgan, affecting to read from his note book, commenced thus: "The honorable member said, that if—"

"Och, be aisy a little bit," interrupted Jack, "who was the honorable member?"

Morgan hesitated a moment. "Was it his name you asked? Sure it was Mr. Wilberforce."

Morgan resumed. "Mr. Wilberforce said that it always appeared to him, beyond all question, that the great cause why the Irish laborers were, as a body, so much stronger and capable of enduring so much greater physical fatigue than the English, was the surpassing virtues of their potato. And he—"

"Morgan, my dear fellow!" shouted Jack, at the mention of the Irish potato, his countenance lighted up with ecstasy, as he spoke, "Morgan, my dear fellow, this is so important, that we must give it in the first person."

"Do you think so?" said Morgan.

"Troth and I do," answered Jack.

"Very well," said Morgan, and then resumed. "And I have no doubt, continued Mr. Wilberforce, that had been it my lot to be born and reared in—"

"Did the member say 'reared'?" interrupted Jack, cutting in, evidently associating the word, with the growth of potatoes in his own 'blessed country.'

"He said 'reared,'" observed the other, who then continued, "Had it been my lot to be born and reared in Ireland, where my food would have principally consisted of the potato—that most nutritious and salubrious root—instead of being the poor, infirm, shrivelled and stunted creature you see, and these honorable gentlemen, now behind, I would have been a tall, athletic man, and able to carry an enormous weight."

Here Jack Finnarty observed, looking his friend Morgan eagerly in the face.

"Faith, Morgan, and that's what I call true eloquence. Go on."

"I hold that root to be invaluable; and the man who first cultivated it in Ireland, I regard as a benefactor of the first magnitude to his species. And my decided opinion is, that never, until we grow potatoes in England in sufficient quantities to feed all our laborers, will those laborers be as able bodied a class as the Irish!" (Hear! hear! from both sides of the house.)

"Well, by St. Patrick, but that bates every thing," observed Jack, on finishing his note; "that's rare philosophy; and the other members cried 'hear, hear!' did they?"

"The other members said, 'Hear, hear,'" answered Morgan.

will read it." (Here the honorable member read the speech, amidst deafening roars of laughter.)

"I can assure the honorable members that no one could read this speech with more surprise than myself did this morning, when I found the paper on my breakfast table. For myself personally, I care but little about it—though if I were capable of uttering such nonsense, as is here put into my mouth, it is high time that, instead of being a member of this House, I were an inmate of some lunatic asylum. It is for the dignity of this House that I feel concerned; for, if honorable members were capable of listening to such nonsense, supposing me capable of giving expression to it, it were much more appropriate to call this a theatre for the performance of farces, than a place for the legislative deliberations of the representatives of the nation."

It was proposed by some members to call the printers of the different papers in which the speech appeared, to the bar of the House, for a breach of privilege, but the matter was eventually allowed to drop.

To show the mistake which such jokes are apt to cause, the Missouri Republican lately published this same speech as coming from Mr. Wilberforce, upon a bill for the amelioration of the laboring classes of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Wilberforce is made to say:

"Physically, he himself presented but a very depressing specimen of humanity; but had it not been for the Irish potato, it would have been worse with him. Had it not been for that invaluable esculent, upon which he was mainly raised, in body and mind, he never could have been, incompatible with what he was, inconsiderable as he might be in both; and to the great use of that vegetable he attributed the superior brightness, shrewdness, wit and sagacity of the Irish over the English, who lived mostly on roast beef and pudding."

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE.—We have been horrified by the descriptions which have reached us from highly respectable sources, of the state of the Fourth Street Cemetery. It is the place in which the dead are buried by the Corporation. The carts of the Street Commissioner, or the contractors, (we do not know which), go round daily, and collecting a load of victims of the epidemic, who have been previously nailed up in Corporation coffins, take them to the Cemetery in the rear of the Fourth District, where graves are dug to the depth of two feet or eighteen inches, wherein the coffins are deposited in them and the dirt thrown upon them. We understand that six men have been kept busy digging these graves for the week past. The number of corpses increasing, these laborers found their work too severe, and either some of them left, or they were unable to supply the demand for graves on Friday last when the number carried to this Cemetery alone was seventy-one. The coffins were deposited on the ground by the cartmen, who then left; there forty of them remained until yesterday morning, unburied. The action of the sun, through the frail enclosure, produced a rapid decomposition of the bodies, several of which swelled, so as to burst the coffins. Attracted by the unusually violent and offensive effluvia, several citizens in the neighborhood visited the spot, when the horrible sight was presented of forty coffins unburied—through which the ghastrly, reeking bodies of as many victims of the pestilence might be seen, whilst the odor was almost overpowering. The Street Commissioner was informed of this disgusting condition of affairs, and that officer manifested his willingness to repair this horrible neglect, but stated that it was very difficult to obtain laborers for this duty. The Mayor was also informed of the facts, and his Honor directed his attention to the subject, but stated at the same time that it did not fall within his line of duty. It is quite as doubtful whether it is the duty of the Street Commissioner. Such is the beautiful confusion of our laws and ordinance, the effect of the tampering and changing to which they are continually subjected. Our city government, on occasions of public emergency and danger, is a mere farce.

(Dial of the 5th Inst.)

PIZARRO'S GRAVE AT LIMA.—In the crypt under the high altar are deposited the remains of the celebrated Pizarro, who was assassinated in the place near by. A small piece of silver dropped into the hand of the ascarian proved admission into the crypt. Descending a few steps, I entered a small place some twenty feet long, which was lighted, and which I entered and looked about like a comfortable wine cellar, that I caught myself more than once looking round for the bin and bottles. The first object I saw was a large square tomb, surmounted by the erect figure of an abbot, and close by, in an opening in the wall, I noticed what appeared to me to be a collection of dusty rats; else inspection proved that this was all that remained of the conqueror of Peru. He has still on him the same clothes and shoes he wore at the moment of his assassination. Of course his body is nothing but a skeleton covered with dry flesh and skin, so that no features are discernible. The body is covered with what was once white linen, swarthy brown hair, and the dust of centuries collected upon it had turned it to a light brown color, and it almost pulverizes when touched. The body is placed on a narrow piece of plank, in a sloping position, and has been placed in that position merely to put it out of the way. The folks in Lima do not think anything of the remains of poor Pizarro; and I dare say a little money judiciously invested would procure for any curiosity hunter the whole of his remains.—Ramble from Sydney to Southampton.

DISCOVERY OF A RAPHAEL.—A person at Nismes France had for a long time in his possession a drawing in red chalk, to which he attached so little value that it was thrown aside among some waste paper. An amateur having recently seen it, purchased it from him for two francs. The purchaser having brought it to Paris, showed it to some artists, who told him it was an admirable sketch, and he accordingly presented it to the Director of the Museum. Soon after his return to Nismes he received a letter of thanks from an inspector of the Beaux Arts, in which it was stated that, after minute investigation, the drawing was found to be the portrait of La Fornarina, by Raphael, and was estimated as being worth, at the lowest, 10,000 francs.

"Better is a crust of bread and quietness therewith than a stolid ox and strife," said Mrs. Partington, as she heard the noise of wrangling in a neighbor's house. It was a Sunday morning, and she was cleaning his shoes by the door which she had just brushed.

"Why can't folks live in peace, without distention? How much people have to answer for that cause anymost in a neighborhood. Thank heaven I've never done anything of the kind that my conscience acquits me of." With what a feeling this was uttered! And the sunlight came into the window and looked through her specs down into her soul, and it was as calm there as the bottom of a well, not disturbed by Ike's whistling "Old Dan Tucker" as an accompaniment to his brush.—Boston Post.

FRANKLIN'S TOAST.—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the English and French Ambassadors, when, as near as we can recollect, the following toasts were drank:

By the English Ambassador:—"ENGLAND—The Sun, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth."

The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank:—"FRANCE—The Moon, whose mild steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations, consoling them in the darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful."

Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual simplicity, said:—"GEORGE WASHINGTON—The Joshua who commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

A DISCOVERY.—A certain deacon in one of our Massachusetts towns, who was a very zealous advocate of the cause of temperance, some years since, one hot summer's day, employed a carpenter to make some alterations in his parlor. In repairing a corner of the mop-board near the fire-place, when found necessary to move the fire-board; was, lo! a "mare's nest," was brought to light, which astonished the workman most marvelously. A brace of decanters, sundry junk bottles—all containing "something to take"—a pitcher and tumblers, were coisly reposing there in snug quarters. The joiner, with wonder-stricken countenance, ran to the proprietor with the intelligence. "Well, I declare," exclaimed the deacon, "that is curious, surely. It must be that old Capt. B. left those things there when he occupied the premises, thirty years since." "Perhaps he did," returned the discoverer, "but, deacon, that ice in the pitcher must have been well congealed to have remained solid so long a time!"—Boston Post.

NOW AND THEN.—Two years ago a Southern Democratic paper, the Mississippi, spoke as follows: "We will not satisfy with a confidence in a party who repudiate such patriots as Dickinson, and nominate for his place such dangerous demagogues as Dix—which recognize John Van Buren as a leader, and which coalesce with the fanatics for the purpose of harassing the South."

The same paper is now zealously engaged in defending the Administration for the appointment of such men to office—yet they are the same "fanatics" they were when the above language was used.—Richmond Whig.

Here is a readable bit from the Herald: "Last Call.—It is seldom that we hear such a peremptory call for information as the following: "How long is the Democratic party in this State by disgraced by such associations? Where there a more respectable coalition anywhere than that known as 'the united Democracy of New York?'—Albany Argus.

Can't say; but we think that of Georgia a match for it. But if the coalition is so very 'disreputable,' why not cut the heretics? What's the use of talking without action? Let us weed all the new office-holders out of the party. We must have a new divide somehow or other. That's flat."

A little girl, walking one day in the graveyard with her mother, reading one after another, the praises of those that slept beneath, said, "I wonder where they bury the sinner?"

The same editor who said a poor man had his head taken off by a passing event, now says, that the man who hung himself with a cord of wood was cut down shortly afterwards with the edge of precipice, or, as some say, with a shoulder blade.

GIGANTIC SCHEME.—The connection between New York and Liverpool—by railroad to the extreme north-eastern point of Nova Scotia, thence by steam to Galway, being only 2,000 miles of ocean navigation, and thence by railroad to Dublin, and across the channel to Liverpool—it is said, is not unlikely to be accomplished. The New York Mirror states that some of the shrewdest capitalists of Wall street have taken hold of the matter in earnest at this end of the route, and are pushing the work vigorously forward to completion, while two of the heaviest London houses have already contracted for the building of steamers to form the main part of this connection. The road across Ireland, it is said, will probably be nearly finished within the year.

JURY OF POLICE. Le Jury de Police de la paroisse de Lafourche s'est assemblée, Mardi matin Juillet le 5 1853, a 10 heures.

Present.—J. K. Gourdain, Président, Valéry Vickner, Louis Boudreaux, Elie Panvel, C. Armitage, J. Theriot, J. L. Williams, J. Raymond, O. Bernard, J. C. Ragan, A. B. Thibodaux, L. Pertuis, S. Folsé, B. P. Barker.

Absent.—Auguste Cretini. Les minutes de la dernière séance furent lues et approuvées.

Le retour des élections des 1er et 6me Districts, fut soumis au comité d'élection. Le dit comité s'est réuni et après une courte absence, le Président rapporta, verbalement, qu'il avait examiné les dites rapports, et qu'il trouva que Mr. Valéry Vickner a été élu pour représenter le 1er District de cette paroisse dans ce corps, et Mr. John Lyaal pour représenter le 6me District. Sur motion les dits membres furent assermentés et prirent leurs sièges.

Mr. A. L. Ledet ayant resigné l'office de Chef d'Ordonnance de Patrouille dans le 7eme District, sur motion Mr. J. S. Williams fut nommé a sa place.

Sur la motion de Mr. Williams, Mr. Lyaal fut nommé commissaire d'élection en place de Mr. Pierre Lee.

Mr. Williams fit la motion qu'un comité de trois membres soit nommé par le Président pour faire une loi pour la Police des Chemins et Levées de cette paroisse, lequel comité devra faire son rapport aussitôt que possible. Le Président nomma d'icelui Messrs. Williams, Theriot, et H. Bernard.

Le Bond du Trésorier comme depositaire des fonds des écoles gratuites, fut accepté.

Le Jury s'est ajourné jusqu'à trois heures et demi p. m.

SPANISH DE SOIR. Le Jury s'est réuni à trois heures et demi, un quorum répondit à l'appel.

Mr. Williams un comité nommé pour former une loi pour la Police des Chemins, &c., observa que le dit comité ne pouvait s'accorder sur aucun projet de loi.

Mr. Theriot fit la motion que l'Inspection des chemins et levées, &c., soit continué pour la présente année sous les lois existantes, qu'un Inspecteur soit nommé pour chaque District, et que dans l'intervalle le dit comité forme une loi pour prendre effet l'année prochaine.

Mr. Williams proposa comme amendement que le dit comité aille de suite à l'œuvre pour former une loi qui puisse satisfaire aux besoins de la paroisse, et qui aura force de loi aussitôt que promulgué, et qu'à cet effet, le Jury accorde au dit comité jusqu'à demain à 4 heures, p. m., pour faire leur rapport.

Mr. Theriot fit la motion que le comité soit nommé soit déchargé et qu'un nouveau comité soit nommé pour le remplacer.

Le Président nomma d'icelui comité Messrs. Williams, Theriot, et H. Bernard.

Le Jury s'est ajourné jusqu'à demain à 10 heures, a. m.

MERCREDI, LE 6 JUILLET, 1853. Le Jury s'assembla, un quorum répondit à l'appel.

Mr. Pertuis fit la motion qu'une élection soit ordonnée dans le 13eme District, pour y élire un Juge de Paix et un Constable.

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MERCREDI, LE 6 JUILLET, 1853. Le Jury s'assembla, un quorum répondit à l'appel.

Mr. Pertuis proposa la résolution suivante qui fut approuvée.

Le Jury s'est réuni à trois heures et demi, un quorum répondit à l'appel.

Mr. Williams un comité nommé pour former une loi pour la Police des Chemins, &c., observa que le dit comité ne pouvait s'accorder sur aucun projet de loi.

Mr. Theriot fit la motion que l'Inspection des chemins et levées, &c., soit continué pour la présente année sous les lois existantes, qu'un Inspecteur soit nommé pour chaque District, et que dans l'intervalle le dit comité forme une loi pour prendre effet l'année prochaine.

Mr. Williams proposa comme amendement que le dit comité aille de suite à l'œuvre pour former une loi qui puisse satisfaire aux besoins de la paroisse, et qui aura force de loi aussitôt que promulgué, et qu'à cet effet, le Jury accorde au dit comité jusqu'à demain à 4 heures, p. m., pour faire leur rapport.

Mr. Theriot fit la motion que le comité soit nommé soit déchargé et qu'un nouveau comité soit nommé pour le remplacer.

Le Président nomma d'icelui comité Messrs. Williams, Theriot, et H. Bernard.

Le Jury s'est ajourné jusqu'à demain à 10 heures, a. m.

MERCREDI, LE 6 JUILLET, 1853. Le Jury s'assembla, un quorum répondit à l'appel.

Mr. Pertuis proposa la résolution suivante qui fut approuvée.

the propositions submitted be entirely rejected, adopted the votes being 8 to 5.

Mr. Raymond submitted the following resolution which was approved.

Resolved, That it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the Assessor, in making his present assessment and census of this parish, to ascertain the number of dead and dumb persons, their name, age, sex, parentage, and to inquire particularly into their pecuniary circumstances, and to report the same to the Police Jury as soon as practicable.

Mr. Theriot submitted the following resolution, which was approved.

Resolved, That the Parish Attorney, be and he hereby is instructed to enquire by what authority the Atakapa Canal was closed at its junction with the Bayou Lafourche, and should it be ascert